

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1031

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23. 1738.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

Tom's Coffee-house, Cornhill, October 16, 1738.

SIR,



FROM the many elaborate Dissertations the Publick has been favour'd with on Patriots and Patriotism, by those who won't allow your Correspondents so much as to know the Meaning of those simple Words, one would expect that nothing should ever fall from the Pens of the learned Dissertators, that should induce their Readers to doubt, that they themselves were either unacquainted with the genuine Sense of the significant Words, or, if they were not, that they were utter Strangers to the Virtues which warm the Patriot's Breast; and yet profoundly learned and zealous in their Country's Cause, as they would persuade their Fellow Subjects with incontestible Proofs, either of their Ignorance of the expressive Terms they so frequently endeavour to explain, or of not being acquainted with that *Amor Patriæ* they pretend to.

To impeach the Erudition of an Author of Mr. D'Amer's Prowess, who had stood above a Ten Years Siege against all the learned Force of the Administration; and, if you'll take his own Word for't, his defeated Legions in his Time; to question the Abilities of his Second, who has assumed the pompous Title of *Common Sense*, and takes upon him to direct the Understanding of a whole Nation, would be superlatively so in a plain unskilful Man as I am, who has made Trade, and the trading Interest of my Country, my chief Studies, ever since I quitted *Eaton* for the *Royal Exchange*. But, tho' I have more *Common Sense* than to enter the Lists with two so self-sufficient, doubtful Champions, in a Combat of Literature, they will, I hope, pardon me, if I can't so readily agree, that they act up to those *Patriot Principles* they labour so much to inculcate to others. I freely leave them in Possession of the Theory of the Word *Patriotism*, and heartily wish, for my Country's Sake, and even for theirs, that I had not the most cogent Reasons for believing them unacquainted with the Practice of it.

Is, to delude one's Fellow Subjects into Disobedience and Disaffection; if, to depreciate the Laws and Government of one's Country, Laws assented to by the whole Community, and a Government founded on, and consistent with those Laws; if, to encourage her Neighbours to despise and insult her, by painting her Weakness and Necessities at all Times, but more particularly at the Eve of a War, in which the I say, be Tests of *Patriotism*, I ingeniously confess myself not only a Stranger to the Meaning of the Word, but likewise that Mr. D'Amer's and his Associates, practise the heroick Virtue in the highest Sense possible: But if, on the contrary, these are rather the genuine Marks of *Anti-patriotism*, they must forgive me, if I think their Practice far more consistent with the first than the latter. For would any *Writers*, that wished the Prosperity of their Country, that were not actuated by Malice of the blackest Hue, that did not cover the rankest Enmity to the Constitution of their Country, under the specious Veils of Regard and Affection for her, labour equally to precipitate her into a destructive War, and to draw such a Picture of her Weakness and Inability, as should tempt the *Aggressing Power* to refuse her Justice without having recourse to Arms. Not to allow the *Patriot Journalists* the Honour of being the *Writers* here pointed at, would be doing them a flagrant Injustice; all their learned Essays, would be to arraign them of writing without any Meaning at all, a Charge, I dare say, they would be above owning, tho' they might thereby acquire additional Weight in the Scale of *Patriotism*.

A Multitude of Instances might be produced to prove, that the Drift of all their Labours, is to bring

their Country into Discredit and Disreputation with all her neighbouring Nations; but I shall for the present content myself with a cursory Animadversion on the *Craftsman* of the 14th of this Month, where we are told, That tho' our Navigation be considerable, ever, and that our Exports and Imports are very large, yet considerate and knowing Men, &c. (such, no doubt, as our most sagacious *Journalists*) plainly perceive the Canker that is in every Branch of our Commerce, and will if he were now living, would be the last Man in the Kingdom to join in proclaiming his Country sumptive and despicable to those who might make a least delaying to do her Justice; that worthy Man, I say, is lugg'd in by Head and Shoulders, to support the unseasonable Assertion; tho' what he says, where which, indeed, is a Canker that will eat into the most lucrative Commerce, and which no Administration can cure without the Aid of *sumptuary Laws*; Fetters, which sure the *Patriot Opposers* of all restraint, would not recommend to those whom they incessantly labour to rouse into a Relish for the most unlimited Freedom and Liberty.

I am sorry to be obliged to dissent from Mr. D'Amer's ingenious Correspondent, Mr. *Freeport*, if he imagines that, tho' our Exports are large and considerable, as they certainly are; and more so within the Term of his favourite *Eighteen Years*, than ever they were in the like Number of Years before; yet that we are no Gamers by our Commerce. I don't know that deal only with Booksellers, Printers and Publishers; but we that employ our Time and Fortunes in enriching the Community, together with our considerable Export, must in the Main be attended with a large and considerable National Advantage. For we have no Influx in Trade, that a Man shall continue to Export, except he find his Account in so doing. He may, indeed, be a Loofer sometimes by his Exportation; but he must have benefited very little by Trade to a Loss, for the mere Pleasure of Trading. This, probably, may be the Case of some *Journalists*, whose private Views may incline them to support a Paper, tho' the Profits of it should not detract its Expence; but can never be that of an *Exporter*, whose Views extend solely to the enriching himself and his Country.

I will admit, that the Profits arising from several Articles of our present Exportation, are not so considerable as I had known them about Thirty or Forty Years ago; but this decrease of Profit on some particular Species of Goods, is abundantly recompenced Navigation; and should be ascribed rather to the happy Reduction of the Interest of Money, than to any declension in Trade. And I would ask this arising from our Trade, is this happy Reduction owing to Scribes, for presuming to insinuate, that the Publick has received any the least Benefit from the Influence of the Measures and Zeal of the present Administration; I would ask also, to whom are we obliged for such enriching, universal a Blessing, as that of the gradual Reduction of the Interest of Money ever since the Year 1720? I am so cautious of offending the Squeamish, *Patriot Bell-weather*, that I dare not so much as insert the Initial Letters only of the *Great Name*, to whose Prudence, Address and Steadiness, this superlative Blessing his owing; a Blessing, as much unknown to our Ancestors, as it was unthought of and unhop'd for by the Generality of the present Generation! If I may have Leave to add one more Interrogatory, I would ask the profound, dictating Sages of the Week, whether it would be possible to have executed this so salutary Scheme of the Reduction of Interest, or of continuing so considerable a Navigation and Exportation, as Mr. *Freeport* himself admits to not name, for fear of undergoing the ungentle Correction of the *Gray-Goose Quill*, had not wisely shut up the Flood-gates of that hostile Torrent, in which

both they and their Sanguine, *Patriot Patrons*, had unweariedly sought to overwhelm their Parent Country?

So ardently do I wish for Occasions of obliging and manifesting my Regard for these worthy Journey-men of a Party, that to spare them the Trouble of answering these my Interrogatories, I will answer them myself as clearly and concisely as I am able; and probably, as I have been bred to Trade, and therefore may be supposed to know more of these Matters, than those polite Gentlemen, who Pride themselves chiefly upon their Acquaintance with the *Greeks and Latins*, I may be more capable of an illiterate Drudgery of this Nature, than they who delight only and excel in the Sublime. But as my Length than the Nature of your Paper can admit of, I'll postpone them to some other Opportunity; and the rather, that it would be impossible to be candid and ingenuous in them, without entering into the Character of a very *Great Personage*, to whose Integrity and Address, I conceive, we owe the Blessings we now enjoy; but yet, whom I have not the Courage to name, out of a dread of falling under the Displeasure of those *Tyrant Writers*, that mow down all who dare draw a Pen in his Praise or Justification. Should I find that they keep their Temper on this first Occasion, and bestow not those uncourtly Epithets upon me they so liberally deal out to your other Correspondents, you may expect I will not only keep my Promise, but likewise send you, from time to time, such other Lights into the Nature and State of our Commerce, as I may have acquired by my long Experience in Trade. I am,

Your most humble Servant,

SAM. EXPORT.

Saturday last arrived the Mail due from Holland, and Yesterday those due from France and Flanders.

Vienna, October 8. O. S.

A Courier is arrived here from Petersburg, to acquaint this Court, that the Czarina, rather than make Peace with the Porte on the Terms proposed by the Grand Vizier, chose to continue the War; and that being desirous to fulfil her Engagements with 30,000 Men to Hungary; upon this the Baron de Dahlen has received Orders to suspend his Departure for the Place of Congress.

We have Advice from Peterwaradin, that the Seraskier Bashaw of Bosnia had, with a great Body of Troops, and a numerous Train of Artillery, laid Siege to Ratscha, a Fortress in Servia, at the Conflux of the Save and the Drine, where there is a Garrison of 600 Men.

The Commandant of the Bavarian Forces in Hungary has received Orders from the Elector, to pay the strictest Regard to any Directions that shall be given by the General in Chief of the Imperial Army. The Artillery which those Forces have brought with them is of a new Invention, for every Cannon makes 12 Discharges in a Quarter of an Hour. The Physicians and Surgeons say, that the Sickness at Belgrade is not the Plague.

The Marquis de Mirepoix, Ambassador from the most Christian King, made his publick Entry here on the 1st Instant, with very great Splendor, having above Threescore Coaches and Six in his Train. Notwithstanding the various Reports concerning the Grand Vizier's Motions, 'tis certain that he never quitted the Neighbourhood of Nissa: What deceiv'd the Spies, was the Appearance of a Body of Troops upon the Morave, which is retir'd, according to the last Advices from Hungary, and never was more than 10,000 Men; which shews, that the Infidels had no Intention to go upon any considerable Enterprize, especially as their Army had suffered very much by Sickness, and by the Scarcity of Provisions and Fuel. The Velt Marshal de Konigegg has signified to the Court, that the Grand Vizier had intimated Negotiation on foot with his Excellence, because the Porte was willing to continue it by the Ministry of the Marquis.

Marquis de Villeneuve, Ambassador from the King of France at Constantinople.

M. Jacob Ernest, Count of Lichtenstein, Bishop of Seccau in Stiria, and Prince of the Empire, Canon of the Chapters of Saltzbourg and Olmutz, and Vicar General of the Empire, both in Spirituals and Temporal, in the Upper and Lower Stiria and in the District of Neutadt, is chose Bishop and Prince of Olmutz in Moravia, in the room of the late Cardinal de Schrottembach. This Bishop has all the good Qualities that can be desired in a Prelate, and was born the 20th of February 1692.

Petersburg, Sept. 28. O. S. As soon as Advice came, that the Bashaw of Bosnia had begun the Siege of Ratscha, some Troops were detach'd to reinforce the Flying Camp near Metrowitz; so that if the Baron de Roth, who commands in that Fort, is not obliged to surrender before their Arrival, we may expect to hear of some Action.

Cologne, Oct. 13. O. S. Letters of the 1st Instant from Vienna (which are not however to be intirely credited) say, the Grand Vizier is march'd with Part of his Army towards Constantinople, where the Plague and Famine carry off near 1000 Persons a Day; that the Grand Seignior is, by some Accounts, retired into the Country, and by others dead; that the Imperialists have a Design to re-take Caranzebes and Vipalanka, in order to extend their Winter Quarters; and that the Persians are again besieging Bablon.

Petersburg, Sept. 23. O. S. The Court has intirely approved of the Conduct of the Velt Marshal de Munich during this Campaign, and the Count d'Osterman, Vice Chancellor of this Empire, declar'd lately to the Count d'Orlein, the Emperor's Minister, that the said General did not send a Reinforcement to Transylvania, as was agreed on, by reason of the great Distance, and the fatiguing Marches the Russians must have been expos'd to thro' a Country ruin'd by the Enemy, and infected moreover with the Plague.

Paris, Oct. 18. O. S. Letters of the 4th from Genoa say, they had Advice from Bastia, that the Baron de Neuhoft, after having held long Conferences with several of the Chiefs of the Rebels that met him at Sorraço, and whom he caressed very fondly, went away from thence with the Vessels that he brought, without putting their Ammunition ashore, and sail'd towards the Streights, called the Mouths of Bonifacio, betwixt that Island and Sardinia; and 'twas believed he was gone to land at Sagone, that he might be nearer at Hand to besiege Ajaccio. Others say, that he went to Sardinia, there to wait the rest of his Convoy, he having given out, that several Vessels were parted from him by bad Weather. Be this as it will, 'tis certain that the said Adventurer found a great Number of open Adherents, besides such as have not yet had Courage to take off the Mask. These Mutineers had rather sacrifice their Hostages and themselves into the Bargain, than return under the Dominion of the Republick, and deliver up their Arms. These Advices add, that the French King's Frigate with her Long Boat, and three Genoese Gallies, sail'd on the 23d ult. from the Gulph of St. Fiorenzo, by Order of the Count de Boissieux, to go in quest of this Fortune-hunter, whom, 'tis to be hop'd, they may be able to overtake, there being but one large Ship, viz. that he sails in, which carries 40 Guns, that is able to make any Resistance; otherwise it will be impossible to restore the Tranquillity, for all the Corsicans, even in the Fortify'd Places, only look out for an Opportunity to shake off the Genoese Yoke; and all People of the best Sense, considering the Situation of the Country, and the untractable Temper of the Natives, who are for that Reason call'd the Devils of Corsica, think it will be a difficult Task to reduce them. Mean time 4 Regiments are dispatch'd to Antibes in order to be sent over to that Island. We hear there was a Fire on the 7th Instant at St. Vallery en Caux, by which above 20 Houses were consumed, and several People destroy'd, besides the Loss of Cattle.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Hamburg, Oct. 24. N. S. Up the Elbe is arrived the Ship of James Clemens, from Liverpool; and that of William White, from Bristol.

Amsterdam, Oct. 27. N. S. In the Texel is arrived the Ship of John Rouse (by contrary Winds) from Rotterdam for Yarmouth; the Ann and Elizabeth, Cornelius Cooper, from London. On the Sand Riff is lost the Ship of Lawrence Melloff, from Frederickhaven. At Genoa is arrived the Ship of John Hayden, from London; those of William Laigue, and John Wittibur, from Newfoundland; and that of John Perkins, from Port Mahon.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Oct. 20. Wind W. S. W. The Greenwich Man of War is sail'd for the Nore. Remains his Majesty's Ship the Chester; with the Rochampton, Tobin, for St. Christopher's. Arrived the Mary's-Reign, Jervoise, from Barbados.

The Mermaid, Wilson, from Guiney, arrived at Barbados from Guiney the 25th of August last, and sail'd from thence the 29th ditto, for Carolina, having not lost one Negro: She left the Coast of Guiney the 4th of July, and reports, that the Bonita, Captain Cumyn; and the —, Capt. Waller, and a French Snow, were at Cabenda; 3 French Ships at Melimba, and 2 French and 2 Liverpool Ships at Loango.

Deal, Oct. 21. Wind blows hard, and dirty Weather. Remains his Majesty's Ship the Chester; with the Rochampton, Tobin, for St. Christopher's. Arrived last Night the Carolina, Taylor, from Barbados, whose Cable parted this Forenoon, and drove to the Northward. We hope she is well.

LONDON.

They write from Paris, that the late Report of a Treaty of Commerce on foot between that Court and Russia has no Foundation; and that the French Court has sent Orders for suspending the Works that were carrying on for a Canal at Gravelines, till next Spring.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Oct. 21. His Majesty has been pleas'd to order a Conge d'Elire to pass the Great Seal of Great Britain, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Bristol, to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being now vacant by the Translation of the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Thomas Gooch, late Bishop thereof to the See of Norwich; and also to issue his Letters under his Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, recommending to the said Dean and Chapter the Rev. Joseph Butler, Doctor of Laws, to be by them elected and chosen into the said Bishoprick of Bristol.

Yesterday being the Birth-day of her Royal Highness Anne Princess of Orange, who then enter'd into the 30th Year of her Age, there was a great Appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, &c. at Kensington, to compliment his Majesty on that Occasion.

The same Day his Excellency M. Hopp, Envoy Extraordinary from the States of Holland, gave a grand Entertainment on that Occasion to several Persons of Distinction and Foreign Ministers, at his House in Burlington Gardens.

Last Friday Night the Corpse of the Right Hon. the Lady Viscountess Lymington, was interred in the burial Vault of that noble Family at Down-husband in Hampshire.

The Right Hon. the Lady Middleton, Sister to the Earl of Essex, is dangerously ill at the Bath.

Last Saturday a Child, about two Months old, belonging to Mrs. Garking in the Stable-Yard next the Hare and Hounds in Swallow-street, was burnt to Death in its Cradle: The Mother being absent from Home, the Child was left to the Care of a Girl about Seven Years old; but how the Cradle was set on Fire is as yet unknown.

Last Saturday Four Coaches, and several Horsemen, were robbed on Hounslow Heath by a single Highwayman, mounted on a Dark Grey Gelding, with a long swift Tail.

Yesterday John Wood was committed to Newgate by Justice Vincent, on Suspicion of committing several Robberies on the Highway.

Last Saturday died at his Lodgings at Chelsea, the Rev. Mr. Winchcombe, M. A. Chaplain to the late Earl of Carlisle.

His Majesty's Ship the Eltham, commanded by the Lord Augustus Fitzroy, is ordered home from Lisbon to be refitted.

Last Friday a Presentation pass'd the Great Seal to enable the Rev. Mr. Neale, M. A. to hold the Rectory of Barningham, in the County of York and Diocese of Chester.

The young Fellow who stabb'd his Sweetheart and himself last Week in Cold Bath Fields, is since dead of his Wounds; but the young Woman is likely to recover, tho' she lost a great deal of Blood. He was a Watch Spring-maker, and had a good Character in his Business.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Earl and Countess of Hertford, came from their Seat at Marlborough in the County of Wilts, to his Lordship's House in Grosvenor's-street.

The same Day the Right Hon. the Lord Windsor and his Lady came from the Bath, to his Lordship's House in the said Street.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Fauconberg, set out for his Seat at Allerton Castle in Yorkshire.

This being the first Day of Term, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, Judges, Serjeants at Law, and King's Council, will go in the usual State to Westminster Hall.

A few Days since died the Lady of Sir Edward Seymour, Barr.

Mr. Price, who was stabbed the Beginning of last Week at Somerset House Gate, by a Serjeant belonging to the Guards, died of his Wounds on Thursday Night last.

And on Friday last the Coroner's Inquest sat on him, and brought in their Verdict, *Willful Murder*.

Several Persons of Distinction are set out in order to be present at the Races at Newmarket, which begins on Wednesday next; when the Duke of Bolton's Grey Colt, *Hopeful*, is to run against Mr. Panton's *Blare*, the Four Miles Course, for 300 Guineas, carrying Eight Stone.

BANKRUPTS.

John Lea, of Friday-street, London, Grocer.

Daniel Israel, of Wapping, Mariner and Merchant.

Thomas Maffey the Elder, of Aldersgate-street, London, Tobacconist.

Edward Webb, of Castle-Alley, near the Royal Exchange, Victualler and Cook.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	06 19	06 43

Bank Stock 142 1-half. India 172 1-half. South Sea 103. Old Annuity 112 3-4ths. New 111 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 105 1-4th. Six per Cent. 110 1-half. Five per Cent. 100. Royal Assurance 108 1-4th. London Assurance 14 5-8ths. African 14. India Bonds 16 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 2 l. 10 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Tallies 1-half to 2 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 122.

Admiralty-Office, October 21, 1758.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sessions of Oyned Terminer and Gaol Delivery, for the Trial of Offenders committed on the High Seas within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of Great Britain, will be held on Friday the Tenth Day of November next, at Justice Hall in the Old Bailey, London, at Eight of the Clock in the Morning.

J. BURCHETT.

This Day is Published,

[Neatly Bound in Calves Leather. Price 2s. 6d.]

The SEVENTH EDITION, (With several very material Additions and Alterations, and some vulgar Errors, concerning the Female Sex, refuted) of

THE LADIES PHYSICAL DIRECTOR: OR, A Treatise of all the Weaknesses, Difficulties, and Diseases peculiar to the Female Sex, from eleven Years of Age to fifty and upwards; by which Women and Maids of the most Capacity may perfectly understand the Symptoms, Nature, and true Cause of their own Illnesses, and readily know how to manage themselves under all their Infirmities. With proper Remedies, in English preferr'd, for the Green Sickness, Obstructions, rate Fluxes, Hystrick Affections, the Piles, and every other Disorder or Distemper the Fair Sex are peculiarly liable to, whereby they may certainly and quickly cure themselves without Trouble or the Advice or Knowledge of any other Person.

To which is annex'd, A PRACTICAL DISCOURSE ON BARRENNESS in Women, and IMPOTENCY, INFERTILITY, and SEXUAL WEAKNESSES in Men: Directing how they may be happily cured, and those Women rendered fruitful, who have been deem'd incurably barren for many Years; and such Men enabled to propagate their Species, who thro' Imbecility, Seminal Disorders, &c. have for several Years thought it impossible. With a clear and very particular Account of Generation and Conception, and a Digression concerning the Method of begetting SONS, rather than DAUGHTERS, or of DAUGHTERS rather than SONS. Also of Miscarriage in Women, and how it may be assuredly prevented, even in those who have miscarried nine or ten times before; with Directions to Ladies how to conduct themselves during their Pregnancy, and in Child bed, and to cause a safe and easy Delivery: Likewise ample INSTRUCTIONS to MIDWIVES and NURSES, how to treat the Child bed Women with Safety and Success, and several Remedies proper to be administer'd, communicated without Reserve; as also Directions for the better Management of newborn INFANTS, so as more certainly to preserve their Lives; and a Dissertation concerning suckling of Children, and bringing them up by Hand.

The Whole illustrated with various Cases of Persons cured, proper Hints, useful Cautions, Observations and Instructions, as like, for general Benefit, never before publish'd, and highly useful for every Family in the Nation. By a Physician.

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